









## 'Arians Only Respect Force' May Be True After All Indians Suspect U.S., Admire USSR

By PHILIP DEANE

MR. Khrushchev's announcement that Russia possesses the biggest ever nuclear bomb has not been greeted with horror in India, the land of peace, but with admiration. This is shown by Indian Press comments and was obvious — even when the Russian leader first made his statement — by the reaction of the audience. It was a respectful and admiring reaction.

"You are wonderful people," an Indian member of the audience, who mistook me for a Russian, said. "You have simply told the Americans at their own game and we are glad to be your friends."

Tide brought to mind the remark of a Delhi journalist, who was telling me on the first day of the Soviet leaders' tour, that I was on the losing side and what was more, on the side of the warmongers. "The Russians," he said, "are increasing their power with such speed," he said, "that they will outdistance you in every field in ten years at the most. They do not have to wage war. They can simply wait for the day when they are so much more powerful than you are that they will simply be out of the picture. That is why I think," he continued, "that you will start a war in the next five years before the odds against you become too heavy."

**90 Per Cent With Russia**

This fits in with a recent public opinion poll here which asked people whether they wanted India to fight in a world war and if so, on which side. The great majority — 85 per cent — of the respondents wanted India to remain neutral but of those who wanted her to fight, more than 90 per cent wanted to be on the side of Russia.

All of which leads me to speculate whether the old theory that Asians only respect force might not be true after all — if not in all cases at least in those where national independence is not immediately and obviously threatened. The theory is a limited way, it would seem, of explaining the tremendous acceptance that is being accorded to the Soviet leaders by the Indians, for Mr. Nehru, down to earth, believes that the Communists are outstripping the West.

Not even the Asian horror of nuclear weapons and their radioactive fallout will affect Mr. Khrushchev's success. For the Russians have repeated of late that they have been forced to arm only because of the West's insistence on the intensification of its military power. To the Indians, Western military power means nuclear power. It is the fashion of the moment to liberate Goa, and Sikkim, which includes Pakistan that still insists on trying to take Kashmir away from India. Besides, Moscow has been careful to follow the announcement of its super bomb by a statement that Russian scientists were willing to stop nuclear tests if the West agreed to reciprocate.

Russia will send technical experts to India, train Indian technicians in Russia, and sell Soviet machinery at competitive prices and with long-term credit facilities. There is also some talk of Communist help in developing India's atomic resources. Direct grants, if any, will be small. That is the battle in which emerged from the meetings between Soviet and Indian leaders. There will also be an attempt to increase trade between India and the Soviet Union.

It can be safely assumed that whatever help Russia gives will be well publicized, and will take the form of single projects that capture the people's imagination — like the famous steel plant. This is to a certain extent, in contrast to America, which has been substantial — over \$200 million, as a gift since 1947 and over \$200 million, as a loan — but largely spread over a large variety of small projects, thereby losing much of its propaganda impact.



MUTUAL STUDY

The \$100m. wheat loan was granted after a Congressional debate in which India, her leaders and her policies were roundly attacked. In that debate and subsequent ones, the question was raised whether the United States should give help to a country that did not support United States policies.

**U.S. Generosity Suspected**

Thus, America's fabulous generosity is not met with gratitude in India, but with suspicion that it is motivated only by the desire to involve more Asian neutrals in military power. Such beliefs are confirmed by statements like the one of Colonel Nasser, that America tried to make him sign a mutual defence pact when he was asked for, but on the grounds that the United States did not support United States policies.

Of all the outrageous comments (about the Russian leaders' tour) the most silly one, and in bad taste, is the "New York Times" suggestion that India is a petitioner for Russian aid. This kind of crude and uncalculated insult to the United States prestige abroad, is self-respecting nations, but it is a friendship in exchange for dollars or rubles, wheat and butter and machines for the American market. Another factor that has made American aid unpopular is the manner of its dispensation. The American mission here commences Indian projects and then decides which of these are economic or worthwhile. This is good sense from the Western standpoint, but for the Indian official it is often another instance of the West trying to make Asia feel inefficient.

The Russians do not argue, I am told, that during the talks in Delhi, the Russian delegation never discussed the advisability of building anything the Indians wanted. Even Mr. Khrushchev, who goes around telling Indian architects that he does not know how to build, in his talks with Mr. Nehru repeatedly never told the Indian Premier that any Indian proposal was over-ambitious or uneconomical. The Russians have refused some things they were asked for, but on the grounds that the Soviet economy could not supply them just now.

Thus, another myth has grown: America has been a failure in India. Excuse me, but the unlimited aid refuses to do so to coerce Nehru into changing his policies and prevent the growth of Indian industry. It might compete with U.S. capital. Conversely, while Russian aid to India is so far all, and trade between the two countries is heavily \$5m. yearly (trade between America and India exceeds \$250 million) it is the Russians who are the beneficiaries in the eyes of the people here.

### HEARD ABOARD

I am not worried about the situation in India, after studying it for 12 years in the States. — Mr. Alfred Kinsey

I have now discovered something in common between the Soviet Union and the United States — the behavior of their photographers. — Mr. Peter Brock

If I had been born ten years later, I would have been a socialist. — Mr. M.P.

It is a sad woman who buys her own perfume. — Mrs. L.M.

The Geneva spirit is weak. If you drink much of it you go blind. — Lord Vansittart

## Raising Wages Without Inflation

By ABRA LERNER

ALTHOUGH raising money wages does not raise real wages, it is possible to raise real wages by other means, which reduce prices relative to wages.

In the first place, real wages are raised by anything that increases efficiency in production. By far the most important thing that can be done in this direction is to increase competition. This means reducing monopolies, cartels and other restrictions on free competition which raise prices relative to wages, protecting inefficient firms (and inefficient workers) from the competition of the more efficient. But there are many other things that can be done to increase efficiency — especially in terms of increasing the incentives and rewards for greater output — where these increases are not merely disguised general increases in pay.

While competition and the streamlining of production increase real wages by increasing the total product, the balance between wages and profits etc., increased competition also reduces prices relative to wages and thus raises real wages. This is done by increasing the share of the total product that goes to labor — i.e. by reducing the rates of markup even of efficient monopolies.

It is also possible to use a kind of price control for the purpose of lowering prices relative to wages (namely, wages) by reducing the price of the product in the sense that people can buy as much as they want of the product. Another device that may be used is to mobilize consumer resistance against monopolistic producers or distributors.

And finally, there is the use of the "cost-of-living allowance system" which would be possible to establish in the case of certain kinds of luxury taxation that could not be considered before, because of the danger of excessive inflation. The income tax could be reformed, correcting the distortion of the present system so that proper concern is shown for the basic needs of dependents instead of first member of a family (in the case of exemption of C.I.A. from income tax). Excessive marital rates could be reduced in the middle brackets where they constitute a heavy burden. Excessive rates could be imposed on very high incomes which are mainly from property. Excessive rates which there can be a real increase in the share actually going to labor.

**Protect the Poor**

The most moving argument for cost-of-living allowances is the claim that it protects the poor from being crushed by inflation — when prices rise they are not doomed to starvation. It is most desirable that such a social virtue be preserved. Compensation should be provided to the degree that the economy can afford it, and even the Israel economy is spending money on many things that are less important than this.

1) Such suffering from extreme poverty should be prevented even if there is no inflation.

2) The protection of compensation should be made to meet the needs of the poor (or equivalent) and not according to the wage or salary of a worker.

3) The protection of compensation should be tied to a price index, the cost of a basket of necessities and not to the cost of a relatively wide range of goods.

4) The protection of compensation should be made a charge on the giving of employment but should be paid for out of government funds, collected in a tax on the best way for the Government to collect funds for all its needs.

In short, such protection of compensation is a matter for income tax allowances and relief payments and should not be connected with wages.

**Price level of reducing the following actions:**

(a) Reduction of the rate of prices to wages;

(b) By measures to increase efficiency;

(c) By anti-monopoly measures;

(d) By the reduction of money wage rates and the abolition of cost-of-living allowances;

(e) Establishment of a Wage Authority to adjust particular money wage rates over time subject to a one per cent increase in the average wage every four months;

(f) Special vigilance to forestall possible delays in reduction of prices in proportion to the reduction in cost;

(g) Reform of income tax;

(h) Smaller allowances for earners and larger allowances for dependents;

(i) Lower marginal rates in middle brackets;

(j) Higher rates for very large incomes.

where one would expect the development to go just the other way, reducing the efficiency of the economy and labour's share of the product.

The policy of reducing the price level (by the wage cut) brings in a third positive element. With the stabilization of the pound, income foreign investment is to be expected. This will further increase output per worker and so either raise real wages and incomes or offset some of the reduction that is involved in the movement toward economic independence.

If the policy is adopted of lowering the price level by cutting money wages, the Wage Authority would have to decide:

a) How to cut wages, i.e. how to choose the original cut in wages and to increase it after the cut.

b) How to adjust these wages in relation to each other subsequent to the cut of the cost-of-living allowance, by avoiding changing conditions as they will develop.

c) That to permit the average wage to rise over time, it would suggest a series of wage rates be fixed at 180 per cent of the basic wages of September 1951. This would restore the real wages before the arbitrary combination of partial cost-of-living allowances with the monetary policy since 1951.

That starting with this set of wages, adjustments be made every four months in accordance with "indices of attractiveness" as described in my *Economics of Employment, Part Four* which will cause the relative wages to move in accordance with the moral principle of fairness and the social criterion of incentive to service.

That the average wage be increased by one per cent every four months, divided between increases in particular wage rates by two, one and zero per cent in accordance with the criteria established by "indices of attractiveness."

I would stress not so much the desirability of accepting these moderate standards, but the necessity for the Wage Authority to adopt some criteria for regular and rational decision on such matters. (The initial set of initial reduced wages might, thus be, say, 70 per cent of the wage rates on November, 1955).

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Protection of minimum income for everybody by income tax allowances and relief payments tied to a price index of a basket of necessities.

One last point. If the Government of Israel, in cooperation with the Histadrut, could adopt this policy of reducing the price level (where the main instrument would be a wage cut) this would avoid giving the outside world the same false immediate impression that rising (or constant) wages will give to many of the workers of Israel, namely, the impression that things have become easier (or are quite satisfactory) and that the level of consumption may now be increased (or maintained). The cut in money wages and the explicit recognition that there will be a significant, if smaller, cut in real living standards would not only minimize the suffering involved by avoiding the unnecessary further evils of inflation, but would also demonstrate Israel's readiness to face the facts and to accept the sacrifices that are necessary.

This is the last of four instalments. The others appeared on December 6, 7, and 8.

## REPUBLICANS STILL HOPE

By PATRICK O'DONOVAN

WASHINGTON, (OFNS). — THERE are still more than 200 days to go before the Presidential election, and already this country is showing all the hectic symptoms of election fever.

Last week the temperature rose alarmingly. Quite suddenly there seemed to be a good chance that Mr. Eisenhower would run for a second term. But he has been hedged in a hurry and the political prophets have been busy arranging the odds for themselves. It was all started by the visit of Mr. Leonard Hall, chairman of the Republican Party to the Gettysburg Farm. He talked politics at meetings of the National Defense Council. He looks fit and acts energetically. And he refused — for sound political reasons — to give any inkling of his intentions. While the Democratic Party is loud with speculation and writhing with intrigue, the Republicans have been most silent. Now they are clutching at this straw — though to a stranger the situation does not appear greatly changed.

Of course, this has been the Republican line ever since the illness. They have not brought themselves to take a cool look into the abyss that contains such possible candidates as Richard Nixon, the present Vice-President, or the President's brother, Dr. Milton Eisenhower (President of Pennsylvania University). They have still not seriously sought any alternative to Mr. Eisenhower.

The President has been presiding at Cabinet meetings and at meetings of the National Defense Council. He looks fit and acts energetically. And he refused — for sound political reasons — to give any inkling of his intentions. While the Democratic Party is loud with speculation and writhing with intrigue, the Republicans have been most silent. Now they are clutching at this straw — though to a stranger the situation does not appear greatly changed.

## Hanukkah Heritage Belongs to the World



Augsburg silver Hanukkah Lamp, gift of Dr. Ignacio Bauer of Madrid, is the exhibit of the month at the Bezael National Museum.

By ALEXANDER ZVIELY

"If suffering enables," wrote Heinrich Heine, "then Israel has attained the highest rank." On the whole this is rather a pessimistic statement. It is true that for most of us Hanukkah symbolizes a heroic military feat which is traditionally coupled with a significant religious experience. But it would have been a grave error to consider these only in national terms. The Maccabean upheaval exerted an enormous influence on all the basic issues of the Western world. It was from Jewish suffering that Western civilization was born.

The Maccabean struggle brought to a head a conflict which had long been taking place between the orthodox Jewish national group and a triumphant but already disintegrating Hellenistic society. It is true that this struggle had been aggravated by a number of Jewish apostates. Nevertheless the Jewish faith, no longer the worship of a tribal God but a wholesome spiritual conception armed with an elaborate cult, was a powerful challenge to the Hellenistic philosophy. It was not only the gold of the Temple but also the decisive extermination of Jewish monotheism religion that the Syrians aspired.

**Judaism Was Different**

More, the Jewish challenge to the fluctuating values of the contemporary world found its expression on the economic as well as on the spiritual plane. The continual wars for the Macedonian succession had completed the enslavement of the farmers and the townspeople. Everywhere, troops had to be paid; townspeople were starving. Only Judaism was different.

The Jewish masses, armed with an almost revolutionary progressive and liberal outlook (again a well-known phenomenon to us), appreciating a man as an individual, a slave as a human being, time as a value to be equally shared between all

martyrs were eventually brought to Europe.

It is certain that the relics of these Maccabean brothers, brought to Byzantium by the blessed Helena, mother of the Emperor Constantine, and then by the President Eusebius to Milan, and lastly in the year 1164, transferred to Cologne, are a source of the most precious name of the Maccabees themselves.

The removal of the relics to Cologne was marked by a yearly celebration until 1506, when by edict of Hermann de Haslain, Archbishop of Cologne, August 1 became the feast of St. Cutbert. The relics are now said to be in Rome. There are many more indications that the Christian world celebrated its own Hanukkah until as late as the 15th century.

THE Maccabean upheaval was actually a drama in three acts: the Challenge of Martyrdom, the War and the Restoration. The literary heritage of the Hasmonaean epoch ideally reflects upon each of these outstanding phases. The first two Books of Maccabees are a sober and on the whole a trustworthy account of the actual struggle. The third deals with a much earlier period, the reign of the emperor Tiberius IV Philopator at the time of the battle of Raphia, 217 B.C.E., and is actually a misnomer; so the fourth, which must have been written at least 250 years later. Nevertheless they both span one epoch and together with the Book of Esther, the Psalms and most of the Apocryphal writings that are known to us, they present a rich and inspired contribution to future generations. The whole outline of a man's mission in this world, with his most noble expectations and desires, the rules of his conduct as an individual and as a member of the community find their elaboration.

**Birth of Values**

It is an understatement that if Judaism as a religion had perished under Antiochus both Christianity and Islam would have been lacking. It was from the Maccabean upheaval that most of the world's present values and, indirectly, its hopes for a better future, take their roots. It is against this background that the Jewish festival of Hanukkah acquires its universal, supernatural meaning.

The famous inscription on King Baldwin's Tomb at the Church of Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem reads:

Reus Baldunus Judas after Hanukkah virtutes utriusque gentis formidabiles ad deum ubi non formidabiles ad deum duxit in medio claudite hoc memento.

The deep wish to identify themselves with the brave Maccabees and seek their descent in the Hasmonaean family has far-reaching implications. It is the spirit of redemption of modern Israel find a similar echo in the Western world of today.

According to Erasmus, who wrote his own elaboration of the Fourth Book of Maccabees, even the bodies of the Maccabean



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**DUBIEK**

## VATICAN WANTS A SAY IN MID-EAST

By HENRIETTE BOAS

THE increased tension in the Near East must again create serious problems in the Vatican, the leading Dutch Catholic weekly "De Linie" (under Jesuit editorship) wrote on November 28. The great danger which directly threatens the Holy Land fully justifies the careful attention with which the Holy See follows developments.

The interest of the Holy See in this sector of international politics essentially differs from that with which the central government of the Church watches Western powers, such as "De Linie" goes on. "Within the large framework of world politics the Church differentiates itself from the ups and downs of the seasons, and knows its 'course,' which is sharply defined by the high and unique mission of peace which is more characteristic of it than anything else. Moreover, the Church can, and must, keep its distance from

purely political problems and conflicts, as it is, after all, a non-political power. It stands pre-eminently outside and above immediate political and economic, financial or human problems, and it is precisely this position which defines the changing course of the mundane powers. 28. The great danger which directly threatens the Holy Land fully justifies the careful attention with which the Holy See follows developments.

**Cannot Stand Aside**

"But it is self-evident that the Church never can nor is it allowed to stand aside when religious matters are involved. It should be noted that often during the centuries interested parties have represented an essentially religious problem or conflict as purely political in order thus to deprive the Church of the right to intervene. That these efforts have always been futile need hardly be stressed here.

The present dangerous tension between Egypt and the young State of Israel — or rather, between Jews and Arabs — is a classic example of an essentially religious problem which is represented and treated by all interested parties as purely political one, though from the outset the Church has stressed its religious character with unusual emphasis. On this ground the Church has claimed the right not only to be heard but also, as a

logical consequence, to draft a final solution of the problem, and to propose it and demand its immediate implementation. In other words: the Holy See considers itself, rightly, 'in cause' regarding the final settlement of the status of the City of Jerusalem and the Holy Land in the future.

The Holy See claims the right to be heard and consulted in the efforts for a solution (in which the four great powers, the Pope in 1949 are considered by the Holy See as the only way towards a just solution and a permanent peace in the Middle East. The Holy See considers the United Nations by no means competent in this matter. This has not only been stated repeatedly, even through diplomatic channels.

"Several Catholic nations and peoples are not members of the U.N., though they in particular have acquired the most inalienable rights with regard to the fate and future of the Holy Places (Italy, Spain, Portugal, Greece, etc.). Several nations, such as Rumania, Rumanians (Ukrainians). Finally the U.N. is an a-Christian organization, of which many non-Christian and non-Christian powers are members."

At ten o'clock one morning not so long ago the door of El Al plane Number 4XAKD was closed and bolted and the ramp was snatched away by the Lydda's ground crew; the passengers took their places, fastened their safety belts as a sign above the cockpit instructed them to do, let a half-conscious prayer slip through their minds and, although the plane's engines were still cold and silent, the passengers felt that the ties between them and the earth had already been cut as their imaginations flew ahead to Rome, Vienna, Zurich, London, New York.

A good-looking young hostess by the name of Rahel Vardi walked down the aisle, checking each safety belt, then opened the door leading to the cockpit and reported that the passengers were ready. The crew was sitting in the cramped cockpit surrounded by innumerable dials whose faces shimmered with a green phosphorescent light, tiny control lights blinking red, green and yellow and a multitude of other instruments. The front left seat was occupied by Captain Levisser, a South African of about 40, with a heavy red mustache, the right front seat by the first officer, a young American named Boches. Exactly behind him sat Flight Engineer Glass and behind him was Wireless Operator Foug, a subnervous young man from Jerusalem. Nobody spoke until the captain shot out a long series of routine checking questions which the first officer answered rapidly and almost mechanically.

"Brakes?" asked the captain. "Set," shot back the first officer.

## What's New

By DAVID BEN-AMOTZ

"Accumulator pressure" "Fifteen hundred LB's." "Emergency brake selector" "Forward and locked." "Gear handle" "Down and locked." "Landing lights" "Checked and on."

After about twenty more questions to the first officer there were 20 questions directed at the flight engineer.

"Battery switch" snapped the captain. "On cart," answered the flight engineer.

"Radio master" "On."

"Inverters" "Checked and on."

"Pilot heaters" "Checked."

The captain had finished the interrogation, he ordered the flight engineer to start the engines. The four engines began to churn in succession, making a powerful roar as the huge propellers started to turn. There were two more sets of questions, pre-taxing check, directed at the first officer and flight engineer. The brakes were released and the plane rolled slowly toward the taxiway.

**PELTOURS**

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 11 — DECEMBER 17

FROM LYDDA AIRPORT

Date	Time	Destination
SUN. 11.00	0630 CYPRIAN AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
MON. 12.00	0700 L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
TUE. 13.00	0730 T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
WED. 14.00	0800 EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
THUR. 15.00	0830 EL AL	Nicosia
FRI. 16.00	0900 S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
SAT. 17.00	0930 CYPRIAN AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
SUN. 18.00	0900 SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
MON. 19.00	0930 AIR FRANCE	Athens, Brussels, New York
TUE. 20.00	1000 K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
WED. 21.00	1030 EL AL	Istanbul
THUR. 22.00	0900 L.A.I.	Rome, New York
FRI. 23.00	1100 T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
SAT. 24.00	1130 EL AL	Nicosia
SUN. 25.00	0600 AIR FRANCE	Tel-Aviv, Athens, Milan, London
MON. 26.00	0630 CYPRIAN AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
TUE. 27.00	0700 L.A.I.	Athens, Rome
WED. 28.00	0730 T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
THUR. 29.00	0800 EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York
FRI. 30.00	0830 EL AL	Nicosia
SAT. 31.00	0900 S.A.S.	Istanbul, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
SUN. 1.00	0930 CYPRIAN AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, London
MON. 2.00	0900 SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich
TUE. 3.00	0930 AIR FRANCE	Athens, Brussels, New York
WED. 4.00	1000 K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam, New York
THUR. 5.00	1030 EL AL	Istanbul
FRI. 6.00	0900 L.A.I.	Rome, New York
SAT. 7.00	1100 T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
SUN. 8.00	1130 EL AL	Nicosia

**PELTOURS**

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 11 — DECEMBER 17

FROM HAIFA AIRPORT

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TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: DECEMBER 11 — DECEMBER 17

FROM HAIFA PORT



## WESTERN GALILEE ARTISTS

MOST of the Western Galilee artists represented at the Acre Museum, are well known to exhibition-goers. They do not display any specific regionalism, nor does Acre itself seem to have particularly inspired them. Y. Hase's drawings of the town are lively sketches. R. Lebi has a picture of a street scene which attracts less attention than his "Sabra Seller" (oil) and "Kurdish Woman" (drawing) both of which reveal an intuitive grasp of facts. Incidentally, the hand in the latter picture is poorly drawn, a fault I found in other instances. M. Shoval's "Acre" is a competent realistic. Only J. Segal is aware that it is his Acre which typifies Acre, but his "Town of Acre" is too grandiose, in vulgar parlance, he is kidding himself. On the other hand, his two tiny oils, "Spleen" and "Figure", have charm and tend to the unusual form of abstract Impressionism.

Next, Okabi Akkawi, who usually comes as a Haifa artist. He has improved immensely these past two years. His present pictures, based on Nabatean rock engravings in the Negev, especially Nos. 23 and 24, prove that he has mastered the principles of the abstract but he still has to control a plurality of motifs. A. Lieblach presents two flower paintings in oil, soft blue harmonies carefully built up, though her assimilation into local life has removed most of her pre-Israeli polish.

Talking about spirit without the glass, an interesting case is O. Ratzman. In his "Arab Interior", the cow parallels the bed and the red door completes the exterior perspective. Nevertheless, he has not yet acquired finish. The same remark applies to the ambitious "Tiras" ("Fortress") and the artistic curiosity of M. Yaeli ("Boy", "Bicycle Rider", etc.).

The graphic art is very proficient, all of it composed and clean — both of M. Mosser's woodcuts, the excellent design in three of J. Weiss' ("Fighter's Head" included to Boush), the spatiality of "Buckling Mother" and "The Cock". The realist drawings of U. Gidrei and A. Rottman are not far apart in mentality. The former is preoccupied with the tiredness of the flesh, the latter with the heavy physicality of agricultural laborers.

A. Segal's three watercolours are actually graphic work, sun-drenched Cretan, the best being "We Were Here".

Another study of sunlight is R. Klein's oil "Landscape" which connects up with Lamm's style.

There are three sculptors. We in Haifa have already seen Y. Shem's welded iron sheet, "Birds". A second viewing stresses

the frankness of the most pleasing item on last Saturday's bill of fare was the collection of models of Old City landmarks, made by the artist's wife, R. Shem, given by his widow to the Beza Museum. These miniatures of the Hurva Synagogue or of the German House in the Ghetto are truly naive and inspired by devotion to the subject.

There is a deeper and more genuine nostalgia in his "Alley" (Stiebel) than in most of the works of our contemporaries.

**Sionah Tagger**  
Sionah Tagger, whose exhibition at the Artists' House was also opened last Saturday, has many admirers of her work as a competent painter of pleasant landscapes. Her present exhibition is overrated. There are far too many pictures, and they are too much alike. It is rather tedious to judge their individual merits with the fairness coming to an artist of Miss Tagger's standing.

At the same time, Sionah Tagger seems trapped in an artistic blind alley. She tries too hard to be "modern". A genius may produce works of a childlike simplicity that is genuine. If a talented painter tries to copy this manner he will most likely fail to create the illusion of primitiveness and end by appearing incompetent. Most of the numerous landscapes by Sionah Tagger are dull and flat, far inferior to her simple sketches of the few chairs, a bookcase and in the corner of the room — two cello.

Mr. Tortelier explains the fact that a world-renowned artist came to settle in a kibbutz by saying that the place is ideal for any artist whose creation is based on a healthy outdoor life. In addition to this, he is given ample time for creative work by the kibbutz. All proceeds from Mr. Tortelier's concerts go to the kibbutz.

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## SCHWEIG'S CERAMICS

EXTREME simplicity characterizes Gedula Schweig's pottery at the Tracina Gallery, Haifa. The ring marks from the potter's wheel show on the round bowls, long vases and tapering amphorae hand-painted in unglazed colours, among which black, red, sepia and white predominate. The designs are based on various types of ancient ware, mainly from the Eastern Mediterranean, but adapted to constitute studies in form. This is the artist's idea and although some outside objects, like similar work of other potters, do not maintain the delicate balance between form and content, they succeeded in her aim. Her zoomorphic shapes also remain within the bounds of good design. The most interesting are a ram's head, whose pouch is enlarged to make a fruit bowl, a realistic monkey in red and white, and a water bottle modelled on a stylized tortoise.

## JERUSALEM EXHIBITIONS

QUERIEVE Dikmen, whose exhibition was opened last Saturday at the Beza Museum, is the first artist from Turkey to exhibit in Israel. She has studied for many years in Paris with distinguished teachers, and various Parisian influences could be pointed out in her work. Most obvious, however, is that of the classic French poster style. Her oils have their contours drawn in strong black lines, dividing space filled in with primary colours.

The art of Suckrieve Dikmen is primarily ornamental. She is abstract decorative landscapes and her almost realistic figure sketches. What comes between these extremes often impresses one as forced, and is open to discussion. Perhaps the rather forced seeking of the sensation of a classical French poster style is a reactionary mentality of Turkey's artist aspirants.

Models

TO be frank the most pleasing item on last Saturday's bill of fare was the collection of models of Old City landmarks, made by the artist's wife, R. Shem, given by his widow to the Beza Museum. These miniatures of the Hurva Synagogue or of the German House in the Ghetto are truly naive and inspired by devotion to the subject.

There is a deeper and more genuine nostalgia in his "Alley" (Stiebel) than in most of the works of our contemporaries.

**Sionah Tagger**  
Sionah Tagger, whose exhibition at the Artists' House was also opened last Saturday, has many admirers of her work as a competent painter of pleasant landscapes. Her present exhibition is overrated. There are far too many pictures, and they are too much alike. It is rather tedious to judge their individual merits with the fairness coming to an artist of Miss Tagger's standing.

At the same time, Sionah Tagger seems trapped in an artistic blind alley. She tries too hard to be "modern". A genius may produce works of a childlike simplicity that is genuine. If a talented painter tries to copy this manner he will most likely fail to create the illusion of primitiveness and end by appearing incompetent. Most of the numerous landscapes by Sionah Tagger are dull and flat, far inferior to her simple sketches of the few chairs, a bookcase and in the corner of the room — two cello.

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## A DEFERRED SQUEEZE

A VERY neat feat of perfect in the Ladies European Championship Games, 1955.

Declarer based her plan on information gained during the auction; but analysis will reveal that an identical line of play recommends itself even without the gratuitous information because it blends beautifully with the standard approach called for in similar situations.

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## Paul Reynaud's Apologia

By GEORGE LACHRYEN

IN THE SHOCK OF THE FIGHT, Paul Reynaud's work has had the odd fortune of appearing in French. The English edition of M. Reynaud's work has had the odd fortune of appearing in French. The English edition of M. Reynaud's work has had the odd fortune of appearing in French.

After reading the present volume, one is less surprised that in 1940 the French thought more of their general, than of their politicians who had engineered the catastrophe.

M. Reynaud's work was originally called *Le Front de l'Europe*. Later editions appeared under a less stirring title (*Un Oiseau de la Paix*), but the spirit has not changed. It is a letter to his wife, M. Reynaud is here to defend himself and his client, the Republic. He carries it off quite well, but somewhere else the reader's mind is carried back to that awful portrait of the French Premier in Sir Edward Spears' book, "Reynaud looked pale, washed-out, and in the right description, a starved collier that had fallen back into the tub." There is nothing here to change the new accepted view that the debacle of 1940 owed its totality to lack of direction at the top. M. Reynaud cannot be said to have willed the political collapse which followed the military one. He merely threw up the sponge when things became too difficult. It is just this which distinguishes him as a statesman from that of de Gaulle.

### Failure of a System

There is material here for a study of the pre-war French political system. It is of course absurd to hold Reynaud responsible for that system's failure. Within limits, he did what he could to rescue his countrymen from the German danger, the need for army reform, and so on. It is also fair to say that the military defeat of 1940 was inevitable. Yet Reynaud managed to trip himself up even in his own domain, that of political leadership. For years he had carried on a vendetta against Daladier, and in May, 1940, he finally managed to dislodge him from the Defence Ministry, together with his protégé, Gamelin.

This would have been justifiable if it had been part of a genuine overhaul. Instead, Pétain and Weygand made a decision the author excuses on the grounds that the French are fond of old men. Yet, if anything is certain, it is that Daladier and Gamelin, at least, were good Republicans and would have resisted the drift towards capitulation and the policy of surrendering to Hitler. By dislodging them at the critical moment, Reynaud dug his own political grave. Yet he still does not see what else he could have done.

Today, Reynaud is back in what he would probably call the thick of battle. Though hearing 80, he is as spry and self-confident as ever, topping Cabinets, advising Ministers on monetary and foreign affairs, and trying to educate the French on the world scene. But his inter-war role of playing Cassandra to a succession of unstable governments has been taken over by Mendes-France: let us hope, with more success.

### Life and Letters

#### Hanukkah Customs

The tenth in a series of pocket-sized "Dictionnaires" on Israel's festivals and customs, edited by Rabbi H. H. Schacter, is devoted to Hanukkah, the 250th anniversary of the Maccabean Revolt. The book gives a concise survey of the history of Hanukkah, its customs, and its significance.

#### Award for Jerusalem Scholar

An essay by Dr. Shalom J. Katz, of the Hebrew University, entitled "The Jewish Community in Jerusalem: A Study in the History of the Jewish Community in Jerusalem," was one of the five winners of the Maccabean Revolt Essay Prize Contest for 1953-54, sponsored by "The Journal of Jewish Studies" and "The Jewish Community in Jerusalem."

#### Canadian Drama Prize

Alexander Hamel, of Hollywood, California, has won the third prize for his three-act play entitled "Survival." The award was announced by the President of the Jewish Community Drama Guild in Montreal, sponsor of a play-writing contest which was held in Montreal in February, 1953, and was open to writers throughout the world. The play, "Survival," is a drama in three acts, and is a study in the life of a Jewish family in Canada.

#### In Memory of Adam Mickiewicz

Under the patronage of a collection of essays in memory of Adam Mickiewicz, President of the Polish Pen Club, has been published a book of essays on the life and work of the poet. The book, "Adam Mickiewicz: A Study in the History of the Polish Pen Club," is a collection of essays on the life and work of the poet, and is a tribute to his memory.

## Young Poets' Heartaches

By DOV KIMHI

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## Faith And Philosophy

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## The Girl from Milwaukee

By HAROLD U. RIBALOW

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## Manufacturers Study 5 Per Cent Price Cut

## Today's Postbag

## Income Tax to Ignore

**MILITARY RULE COM.  
MEETS IN HAIFA**

**CRUSHED BY LORRIES**  
**BEERSHEBA, Thursday** —  
 Josef Gross, 21, of Jerusalem,  
 who died in a road accident at  
 Beersheba on Wednesday, was  
 crushed to death between two

He jumped on a passing lorry, of which he was part owner, and the truck, continuing its journey, crashed against another lorry. The driver, George Weinstein of Karkur, was de-

To the Veteran  
Planner of Scientific  
One of the Founders of A.S.

**Prof. Menachem**  
Our best wishes on r

The A

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**Chas Erlanger**  
Jerusalem  
will take place on Sunday,  
Mrs Erlanger will be at

Behavia, Jerusalem,  
Mr. & Mrs.  
**JAACOV AVERBUG**

Bogota, Colombia  
take pleasure in announcing  
*Atida* and

which will take place in Bog  
(28 Kiselev, 5716).      Casbie

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**THE DAUGHTERS OF**

wish to express their deep  
Mrs. Agnes  
on the loss of her  
**Mr. HENRY**

sympathy to our Member,  
Schachler  
beloved husband,  
**SCHECHTER**

1. Het Bet 10; 2. Het Gimel 22.  
Fodder: for invalids: 500 gms. on  
each of soups: Het Alpha 1, Het  
Bet 24.

pared which would permit the lifting of the 30 per cent ceiling on rates which local authorities may impose on property.

**ARMON** Tel. 4848  
**Le Rage au Corps**  
(FIRE IN THE BLOOD)  
Françoise Arnaud, Philip Lemaire  
Raymond Pellegrin, Jean Claude  
Pascal.  
Hebrew and English subtitles.

at: 8:15-7:15-9:15  
During Hanukkah Holidays 2  
perfs. at 11 a.m. & 2:15 p.m.  
starting today the charming  
picture:  
**"THE LITTLE FUGITIVE"**

Bearing:  
 INURED MURKMAN  
 GREGORY PECK  
 TEL-OR  
 Gord  
 Tarzan's T  
 TARZAN'S H

Co-starring: Franceses Amador  
English Subtitles  
Today at 8 p.m.: **JUST FOR YOU**  
**TEL. 3576**  
Don Scott  
on Adventure!  
**HIDDEN JUNGLE**





